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# Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3009.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1862 VOL. 5. NO. 46

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| | 3 MONTHS. | 6 MONTHS. | 1 YEAR. |
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## Select Poetry.

(*From the Logan County (O.,) Gazette.*)

### OLD BEN WADE.

Old Ben Wade was a bragging old blade,
And a bragging old blade was he—was he;
He called for his sword, and he called for his gun,
And he called for his pistols three.

Then Old Ben Wade, like a 'giant grim,' said;
"Who dares crook a finger at me—at me?"
And he brandished his sword, and 'che-bang!' went his gun,
And 'pop!' went the pistols three.

Then this bragging Old Blade of Vallandigham said;
"A very vile traitor is he—is he!"
And he brandished his sword, while 'che-bang!' went his gun,
And 'pop!' went the pistols three!

But Vallandigham said, of this bragging Old Wade,
"A Liar and Coward is he—is he!"
When down dropped the sword—the gun flashed in pan—
And fiz-z-z went the pistols three.

## The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

### RECITATION,

NO. 7.

The *Didactic* or Lecture *Method* is the third and last general method to be described. It differs widely from any heretofore treated of. In all others, the *pupil* talks, and the teacher *listens;* in this, the *teacher* talks and the *pupil* listens. It assumes two forms: the *conversational*, as in giving "object lessons" to children; and the *lecture proper*, as in lectures to a class in a medical or other college.

And just here let us object to calling it *recitation* at all. In doing so we follow "able writers;" we do not follow our own convictions of strict accuracy. It is *a way of imparting instruction;* and no more. Reciting is something universally understood to be done by the *pupil*. In this the teacher does *all;* the pupil does absolutely nothing—*but listen*. If this is recitation, it is recitation in which the *teacher* recites, instead of the class, but it is not, in any proper sense of that term. If the word recitation is to be made broad enough to include lecturing, why not make it include sermonizing, stump-speaking, and pleading before a jury? But this is only a single example of the crudity to be found in our very best works on teaching; and it is perhaps unfair to criticise the technical terms of a profession, which—if it be a profession at all—is only in its infancy as such.

The Lecture method, in one or the other of its forms, may be used with pupils of every age and capacity. The chief use of the *conversational form* is in giving Object Lessons to young pupils. It does not come within our province in these articles, to describe Object Lessons, or the manner of giving them; but we may remark, that their introduction, by a skillful teacher, has generally marked an era in the primary instruction of every school in which they are successfully given. The child's first instruction when he enters a public school, has been, for many years, and is yet, to a great extent, miserably stupid and unsuitable, —not so much either from the incompetency of teachers as from the erroneous views universally entertained by parents and the public generally. Time makes errors venerable; and now, the child has so long begun by learning his letters from a primer or spelling-book, or charts perhaps, that it seems almost like sacrilege to hint that this may not, after all, be the best possible way; but that other plans may follow more closely the true order of mental development as pointed out by nature itself. But the intrinsic absurdity of giving the child twenty-six arbitrary symbols, as his first lessons, is, at last, becoming manifest; and the idea that the alphabet is *the* starting point for all school instruction, is gradually making room for other ideas, more in harmony with the laws of intellectual growth and development. The child's first knowledge is not of abstract and arbitrary characters, but of real tangible *things*. He has no more interest in an English letter than a Japanese hieroglyphic. They are, to his mind, equally arbitrary and meaningless—as indeed they are, in reality. He will not, at first, study either, with interest. But he will learn about birds, and jack-knives, and flowers, gum-elastic balls, and animals,-and a hundred other familar thiings, with the greatest eagerness. Such things are unmistakably pointed out, by nature, as the child's first objects of study; and because they *are* thus pointed out, they are the proper objects. If we follow the order of nature we must impart to the child, a vast deal of useful knowledge before teaching him the alphabet; and this knowledge is to be mainly imparted by the *conversational form* of the Lecture Method, as in object lessons, or familiar narratives and conversations.

The *conversational lecture*, to reach its highest success, requires talents of rare and high order. Almost every teacher may, however, learn by study and practice to acquit himself in it, creditably. He must be well acquainted with the ability and peculiarities of his class, and level his discourse to their capacity. If he does this and is himself interested in what he is saying he will hardly fail to have interested listeners.

The *Lecture proper* can be very little used in most public schools; and this fact will excuse us for describing it very briefly. Of this kind is most of the instruction in medical colleges. In literary colleges, too, instruction is given by this method, in such branches as Geology, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, etc. The method may not be quite so thorough as some others; but it serves a purpose in the usual course of college cramming to which it is admirably suited, and for which it has no substitute. For instance, Geology, or Moral Philosophy must be "*done*" in *six weeks*. If the class were held to an accurate daily recitation, this would be impossible. The professor, therefore, assigns part of the subject which the class are expected to "*read up*." After giving time for this, he explains the part assigned in a lecture a half or a whole hour long—generally ably and eloquently enough—but, notwithstanding ability and eloquence, it might perhaps be as well for the class if they actually did *their own* thinking. When the class meet again, the Professor puts a few questions—"*quizzes them*"—to learn how much of the last lecture they remember. If none of these questions are answered—as is usually the case—he takes it for granted that the preceding lecture is understood, and proceeds forthwith to repeat the dose.

In public schools an occasional lecture on Geology, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, the Constitution of the United States, or kindred subjects, may serve a good purpose—not, however, as a means of *teaching* these subjects, but as a means of awakening an interest in them when the pupil comes to study them from text books.

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☞We have received excellent solutions to Problems 7 and 8. This office has not, at present, "*piece fractions*" enough to "set them up." The Editor hopes to "raise the wind" in a few days to get a fresh supply. If he does they will appear.

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☞A Spaniard sent his son to the University of Salamanca, and told him to study economy, and to eat beef rather than poultry. On arriving, the young gentleman asked the price of cows.

'About twenty dollars.'

'And partridges?'

'Twenty-five cents.'

'I must live on partridges,' said he, 'they are decidedly the cheapedst of the two.'

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☞My Chum, Dr. B., is not a little of a wag. At a social gathering. Shortly after he had received his diploma, the young ladies were very anxious to put his knowledge of medicine to test.

"Doctor," queried one of the fair, "what will cure a man that has been hanged?"

"*Salt* is the best thing I know of," replied the tormented with great solemnity.

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☞A kind hearted wife once waited on a physician to request him to prescribe for her husband's eyes, which were sore. "Let him wash them every morning with brandy said the doctor. A few weeks after the doctor chanced to meet his wife. "Well, has your husband followed my advice?" "He has done everything in his power to do it, doctor, but he never could get the brandy higher than his mouth."

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☞An Irish couple, a few evenings since, at about six o'clock, rang the door bell of one of the Protestant parsonages. The door was opened by the clergyman, who, on inquiring what they wanted, was informed by Michael that he and Bridget came to be married.

"But why," asked the parson, "don't you go to the priest?"

"And shure, we did,," said Michael, "and he tould us to go to the devil, and so we come to you."

## SCORCHING EXPOSURE OF NATIONAL FRAUDS!

### Bold and Timely Speech by a Republican Congressman!

### WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HIGH TAXATION!

*READ AND THEN CIRCULATE!*

[We have already informed our readers of the corrupt organization that has been formed at Washington, for the purpose of destroying the influence of the Congressional Investigating Committee, which has exposed so many frauds on the public treasury. The leaders in this movement are Messrs. Stevens, of Pa., and Conkling, of N. Y., both prominent Republicans. The latter, in his speech, declared that the Committee had perpetrated more frauds than it had discovered. This false and rediculous assertion immediately called forth the following overwhelming speech from Mr. Washburne, of Ill., a member of the Committee:]

Mr. Washburn said it was the "unkindest cut of all" when the Chairman (Mr. Stevens) of the committee of Ways and Means, the leader of the House and holding the purse strings of the nation, recently rose in the House and attacked the Committee in their absence, charging that they had committed more frauds than they had detected. The Committee had been notified that they feel the biting sarcasm and blasting invective, and to-day they had listened to what might be called a pitiful imitation, from the extraordinary member (Conkling) from New York, who had attacked the Committee for the benefit of thieves, contractors and plunderers, who had for two weeks been holding high carnival in anticipation that the Committee were to be destroyed. It would have been but fair to give the Committee notice of the contemplated annihilation, that they might be prepared to die with decency. Why did not the member from New York make his charges like a man and not like a skulking coward? The gentleman from New York has attempted to hold us up here as costing the Government more than we have saved it. Hhe has gone about, figuring up the expenses of the Committee, and sneaked into the Clerk's office to ask how much each member had been paid. The member said that no Committee before ever took anything for traveling expenses. If he (Mr. Conkling) knew anything, he must know that his statement was false; for never was a Committee charged with a duty by the House but that Committee was always paid; and if there is a man here who complains at what has been paid, or what was paid to each of my colleagues, let him stand up and say so. When our fellow-members of Congress were pursuing their avocations and several professions at home with their families, this committee had given up everything in order to discharge the duties with which they were instructed, and now a clamor is raised by the member from New York to have this Committee discharged. Let me say that if the House believes the charges which has been made, the House will be unjust to itself, and unjust to the country, unless, before it adjourns to-night, it shall disband the Committee, and place upon their front the brand of dishonesty. If we have failed to discharge our duty, if we are amenable to the charges brought against us, I call upon every member here to vote that the Committee be disbanded. The House cannot get out of it; and I hope they will not postpone it; that they will not say there is no rule for such a course, but that they will vote at once to discharge us. I am sure the Committee will gratefully accept it accept it, too, conscious of what they have done. They will accept it as a tribute to their fidelity, which has led them to be attacked by the member from New York, and by every plunderer, and every thief, and by every robber, who has broken into the Treasury. While we were thus employed, the member from New York was besieging the Treasury and the office of the Quartermaster of the War Department, in order to get contracts for one of his constituents. He, sir, is a pretty man to come here and lecture this Committee! He to inquire into the expenses of the Committee in relation to what it has saved, and what it has expended! Sir, the history of this Western Department will show that in St. Louis alone we have saved the Government two millions of dollars by our ivestigation; and Sir, in connection with these army contracts—one of which the gentleman from New York sought to obtain —we are told by Mr. Holt that if Congress and the Government would sustain him we would save eight millions more.—There are ten millions saved by the Commission on ordinance contracts, appointed on the evidence taken by this Committee and on its recommendation. Among other things we will save a sum of two millions. Thus a sum of twelve millions will be saved to the country by the Committee—as large a sum as it cost to carry on the Government of John Quincy Adams for one year. And yet we are held up here as spending the people's money. Yes, and how much have we expended? Twenty thousand dollars. But I will not talk about it. If any man wants to complain, let him stand up here. I scorn to talk about the trivial expenditures for travel. That we should be met with opposition, with all this obloquy, we very well understood. We knew whose paths we crossed; we knew that the contractors and the thieves, and the plunderers, who had the Treasury by the throat, would be at our heels, and we well knew also, who were their sympathizers and abettors, both in this House and out of this House. We, of course did not expect their approval. They do not like the Commitee and its labors! O, no!

"No thief e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

These are the men that proposed to crush us down. But let me say a few words to my Republican friends, who listened with silent attention, if not with real interest, to the attacks upon the committee. Let me talk to them, in all kindness, for a moment. I believe this is a Republican House. I believe the Republicans have a majority in it. I believe the Committee, was appointed by a Republican Speaker, for a specific purpose. Do you believe we, as a Committee, were base and vile and dishonest enough to betray the trust reposed in us? If so, then brand us with your instant condemnation. But it is said we must not break down the Republican party. I have been in Congress some little time, and I have seen various investigating committees, when the Republicans were not in power in the Administration, and in those days I found my Republican friends always on hand in season and out of season, to detect and punish these frauds.

If frauds were detected, they went before the country, and the country hurled from power the men who had committed them. What was then said in relation to these matters? Why, when we announced to the country that these frauds were committed, the party in power said that the frauds were committed by men for whose acts the party was not responsible. What was our reply to this? What the reply of the republicans? It was, to be sure you would not be responsible in the first instance, but when your Investigating Committee disclosed all the facts, and placed the particulars on record, instead of your coming out and voting upon them, you are found on the record supporting and sustaining them. I do not propose to place myself in that predicament. When I suspect a Republican of committing a fraud, I feel vastly more inclined to expose and punish him than I would a Democrat, for he brings disgrace and dishonor upon the party to which he belongs. And are we to imitate this example? Are my Republicans willing to stand on the record as the indorsers of these frauds? Or will they go with me, and say to their constituents, when we found these frauds existed what did we do? As Republicans we appointed a Committee, as Republicans we made an investigation, and as Republicans we voted condemnation on the thieves, and the jobbers, and the plunderers of all parties, wherever we found them. How should we stand before the country as a party, if we act otherwise? It is foreshadowed by the member from New York, who clamors to have the Committee disbanded. Let that gentleman (Mr. Conkling) come up. I here call upon him to introduce his extraordinary resolution, and if the Committee have not the confidence of the House and of the republican party, let it be voted down. It may be a very harmless thing to punish fraud and robberies in time of peace, but in time of war, when the National Treasury is betraved, when it is reeling under the attacks of thieves and plunderers, can we, as the representatives of a confiding and loyal people, stand here and support these robbers and jobbers? Whatever other gentlemen may do, whatever it may seem fit to the party to do, I for one do not propose to stand on the record in that way. As the oldest member present, representing a constituency for ten years, I should deem myself but a miscreant representative of that noble constituency if I stood here as the defender of the robberies and the plunderings now going on against the public treasury. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens,) our leader in this House, a great and shining light in our Republican party, brought in his Tax bill the other day—a bill so large that it would require the use of a wheelbarrow to get it here; but almost on the next day we find him assailing the Committee, because, indeed, it steps in between the thieves and the Treasury.

The country will look with some interest to the vote of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, when a vote is taken as to who are the endorsers of the schemes and jobs of those plunderers, because it is nothing more or less tan an indorsement of those robberies to vote for the discharge of the committee. *This Tax bill*, which was supported by the gentleman from New York, *is to enable them to pay these robbers and plunderers with the taxes to be screwed from the humble working men of the country.* When I think upon whom this tax will fall heaviest, I would call myself a miscreant representative unworthy of the confidence of my people, if I did not throw myself, with all my feeble influence, between the Treasury and these public plunderers. In reference to matters connected with Gen. Fremont, and the administration of the Western Department, the House will bear witness that the Committee has not drawn Gen. Fremont into this discussion. While speech after speech was being made by the friends of Gen. Fremont, we said nothing, and had the matter been allowed to rest we did not intend to say anything. And I must add, that when the report was drawn up Gen. Fremont was not at the head of an army. He is there now, and while there, we did not intend to enter into any discussion upon matters connected whith his late department. Gentlemen are extremely sensitive when anything is said in reference to Fremont; but whenever anything is said in reference to another General in the field, not very far from here, I find these gentlemen are not at all quite so sensitive. I intend to leave the Generals of the army where they are, on the field; but when they return from the field, I am willing to try the case of one of them with my friend from Indiana, (Mr. Colfax.) I am willing to go to the country with that report, and am ready to defend the action of the Committee against all comers, and when the time for further discussion arrives, I will say to my friend from Indiana, "Come on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries—hold, enough!" [Laughter.] What does the member from New York mean, with reference to the Sacchi contracts—this Star of Bethlehem of his? Does he find fault with the Committee for exposing the fraud of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars? If so, let him get up and say so. Let him say so at once, and not go beating about the bush, and dealing in contemptible inuendoes against a Committee constituted especially to defeat those frauds, and when we expose them, turn around and abuse us. Such was the rottenness and corruption of this Sacchi contract, that, when exposed, although there were five thousand six hundred dollars due on it, for fear of further exposures, these men never appeared to claim the amount due to them on it.—Yet the Committee have been assailed for exposing this fraud, which in one instance alone saved nearly six thousand dollars to the country. The gentleman from New York, who has had the face to assail the Committee for their effort to detect and punish fraud, himself introduced a bill, some time ago, proposing to strike out and annul every contract entered into by the Government with these jobbers and speculators; and yet he has the face to charge upon the Committee that they are trampling upon the private rights of those contractors. With this fact before us, it must be conceded that the member from New York is worthy to stand up as the introducer and advocate of a bill to punish frauds. Since then a change has come over the spirit of the member's dream.—Instead of being opposed to frequent and thieving contractors, he now stands up here as their champion and defender. The attack upon the Committee is based upon interested and unworthy motives, and the member, as the attacking party, cannot hope to get through unscathed.—No man will I permit to challenge my conduct on this floor. In the affair of this Simon Stevens, we have saved the country $57,000, claimed by this Stevens without having rendered the Government the slightest service for it. If the Republicans are willing to allow Stevens to pocket this money let them. For one, my vote shall not go in that direction, and others of the committee, I presume, will agree with me, that this is not the time to take the people's money from the Treasnry, already sufficiently robbed, and to put into the hands of corrupt speculators and contractors the fabulous amount of money so frequently claimed, but the frauds in connection with which we have exposed, and in doing so have drawn down upon us the wrath of the member from New York. My colleague from Indiana will disclose the particulars of the extraordinary transaction with Stevens and others, and in his hands I now leave the matter.

## A STRONG TEMPTATION.

During the stay of the Union army in the vicinity of Washington, one of the captains was killed by a rebel soldier, who was a good marksman, and well known to our sharpshooters, and they determined to have him. So, one day, while on picket duty, he was discovered skulking along at some distance, and it was arranged that all our men but one, a sharpshooter named Strow, should retreat slowly, leaving him concealed behind a tree. As they expected, the rebel marksman followed, and when a good opportunity occurred, fired upon the retreating force, and at the same instant was shot through the heart by the concealed sharpshooter. This was in the brigade commanded by General Smith, who has since obtained a part of the regiment of sharpers to accompany his advance.

While this detachment was marching through the camp, in front of the General's headquarters, a soldier discharged his piece. As it was contrary to orders, he was arrested and brought up before the General.

"Did you fire that shot?" asked General Smith.

"Yes, sir."

"Didn't you know it was contrary to orders?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why did you fire?"

"I was tempted, sir."

"What tempted you?"

"That little rascal, said the sharpshooter, pulling a fine fat gray squirrel out from under his coat tail—he tempted me. He ran up the tree and laid his head saucily over the crotch of a limb, and stuck up his tail as if to dare me, and I couldn't stand it, so I fired.

And, sure, he had off the squirrel's head as neatly as possible.

"Are you the fellow who shot the rebel that killed my captain last winter?" asked General Smith, with a smile.

"I am."

"Well, go to your quarters."

## GIVING AID TO THE ENEMY.

The abolition organs are doing their utmost to prevent the enlistment of the fifty thousand additional volunteers required to fill up the ranks of the army thinned by sickness and death. They want blacks enlisted instead of white men, thus dragging down the Anglo-Saxon race to the level of the negro. In opposing the enlistment of the volunteers they are true to their antecedents, their principles and their aspirations. They are aiding and assisting the rebel chieftains, and thus helping to establish ultimate separation between the North and the South, the plot in which they have been implicated with the Southern secessionists from the beginning. Both alike desire the dissolution of the Union, never to be reunited. If Jeff. Davis and Co., are traitors to the government founded by Washington and his compatriots, so are the editors of the aboliton organs, who are laboring for the same end and playing into the hands of the enemy.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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☞At an assemblage of a few friends, one evening, the absence of a lady was noticed, which was apologized for by an acquaintance, who stated she was detained by a little incident.

"Ah, yes," exclaimed Mrs. John Smith, "and a beautiful little incident it is, too; weighs just nine pounds and a half."

## GEN. HOUSTON'S PRESCRIPTION TO A 'BORE.'

Among the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, once of a time, was Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas. General Houtson is, as all his acquaintance well knows, fond of mirth and fun, and, in short, is what Doesticks would call a P. B.—perfect brick. The general however, entertains an intense hatred for that species of human beings, called "bores." One of these gentry, a good-natured, but soft-headed chap, a regular button-holder, cornered him one day at his hotel. He had managed to be introduced to him the day previous.

'General,' said the bore, after he had bothered Mr. Houston out of all patience, 'I wish you would do me one more favor. A man of your eminence is so competent—'

'Well, what is it?' demanded Mr. Houston, rather curtly.

'Well, you see, Mr. Houston, you are such an eminent man, such a—'

'Never mind that; what do you want to know?'

'Excuse me, but a person of your abilities and distinction must be aware—'

'I am somewhat in haste,' interrupted the badgered Senator, 'pray come to the point at once.'

'Well, then, tell me the secret of your success in life—how you rose in position as you have done.'

'Ah! but that wouldn't benefit you any. I can tell you how you can rise in the world if you wish.'

'That's just it,' was the reply; 'just what I was trying to get at.'

'Well, sir, I'll tell you. *Undertake to approach a sore-headed bull with a red scarf around your neck.* I'll guarrantee your upward progress immediately on the completion of the experiment.'

The button holder collapsed, shoved his hat on his head and walked sorrowfully away, while a cluster of gentlemen near by, who had heard the conversation, fairly screamed with laughter.

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A SHORT CLERGYMAN.—A few miles below Poughkeepsie, N. Y., there lives, and has lived for several years past, a worthy clergyman, a man, however, very short in stature. Upon a certain Sunday about eight years ago, this clergyman was invited by the pastor of a church in that village to fill his pulpit for the day. The invitation was accepted, and Sunday morning saw Mr.——in the pulpit. Now it happened that the pulpit was a very high one, and accordingly nearly hid the poor little clergyman from view. However, the congregation, out of respect, managed to keep their countenances, and with over pious faces, seemed religiously anxious for the text. They were not obliged to wait long, for a nose and two little eyes suddenly appeared over the top of the pulpit, and a squeaking, tremulous voice proclaimed in nasal tones the text: "Be of good cheer; it is I, be not afraid."

A general roar of laughter followed the announcement—the clergyman became confused and turned all sorts of colors. Many, in the general uproar, left the church; and it was a long time before the minister was enabled to proceed with the sermon, so abruptly broken off.

Afternoon came, and the little man, standing on a footstool, had a fair view of the audience. The text was announced in due form:

"A little while ye shall see me, and a little while and ye shall not see me."

In the course of his sermon he repeated his text with great earnestness, and stepping back, lost his footing, and dissappeared from his hearers! The effect may be more readily imagined than described.

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SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—A certain military chaplain did all he could to prevent his soldiers from falling asleep at church. Even when reading the text he used to break off in the middle of an unfinished sentence, to call attention to to some red-coat enjoying his somnolent nods and winks in a distant corner. On one occasion he so mingled Scripture with the intimation that the ludicrous association gave rise to an irrepressible titter through the congregation. And no wonder, for thus impressively read the chaplain:—"And Abraham said unto Lot," (a pause, during which the parson pointed to a slumberer in a retired seat,) "sergeant, that man's asleep!"

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PERTINENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—The solar system has a large family but only one sun.

Why is a field of grass older than yourself? Because it is past your age.

Who is the largest man? The lover; he is a fellow of tremendous sighs.

Who is the most liberal man? The grocer; he gives most everything a weigh.

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A secesh prisoner taken near Winchester, describes their uniform as consisting partially as follows:

Grey frock coat; grey cap, French style and light blue pants. A Colonel wears three stars, on each side of the coat collar; and a Major one. A Captain wears three bars on the collar, First Lieutenant one. Each officer wears heavy scroll work on both arms, extending nearly up to the shoulder.

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☞A wag says of a woman:—"To her virtues we give love—to her beauty, our admiration—to her hoops, the whole pavement."

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☞A young man advertises in a London paper his desire for a wife—"pretty, and entirely ignorant of the fact!" Does he want a blind woman?

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☞He who sets one great truth afloat in the world, serves his generation.

# BEDFORD GAZETTE.

**B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.**

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JUNE 20, 1862

## DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

*SATURDAY, 21ST OF JUNE, NEXT,*

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention which is to assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint conferees to meet conferees from the remaining counties of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party. It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be carefully reported to the President of the Convention.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.,
JOHN S. SCHELL, Chairman.

## Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

## The Coming State Convention.

The Democracy of the State, are called to assemble in convention, at Harrisburg, on the coming fourth of July. The convention will nominate candidates for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and will, doubtless, give expression to its views upon the momentous questions raised by the inauguration and prosecution of the present unhappy war. We have no doubt that a platform of principles will be erected by that body, on which all true, conservative, constitutional union men can safely stand. It will be the duty of the convention, as the representatives of a people whose dearest rights are desperately imperiled, to make a free and bold declaration of the political doctrines which have heretofore ensured, in their results, alike the protection of the citizen and the stability of the government. It behooves Democrats, in this darkest hour of the trial of republican institutions, to proclaim anew the principles of the fathers and thus to take a firm and defiant position in favor of the rights of the citizen and in opposition to the centralization of power at the Federal Capital. That fallacious and dangerous doctrine which holds that officials and presidential satraps are the rulers and masters of the people, instead of their agents and servants, and that the will of those appointed to execute the law, is superior to, and more authoritative than, the law itself, has already well nigh wrought its work of ruin. It is for the Democratic convention, fresh from the ranks of the people, to rebuke and make war upon this monstrous idea. It is for the Democracy to destroy this political dragon ere it becomes the idol of a deluded and besotted majority. Long enough has it flapped its hideous wings in the sunlight of liberty. Let it be scourged back to the dark caverns of the past, where history has marked its tomb and whence it came to haunt us amid the gloom and darkness of civil war and impending anarchy.

Having fearlessly proclaimed the rights of the citizen, it will be for the convention to re-affirm the well-tried doctrines of the party in regard to federal and free state intervention with the civil institutions of the slave states. The issue made by Mr. Lincoln and his abolition co-adjutors, should be squarely met. The people should be assured that when they vote for Democratic candidates, they do not vote money out of their pockets to purchase the society of a million or more of superannuated, spavined, rheumatic negroes. And to cover the whole ground of this slavery question, the convention can do no better than to adopt for its motto, "The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is."

As for the war, we would have the causes which produced it clearly set forth. We would hold up to the gaze of the people the malignant devilishness of that agitation which lashed the Northern mind into fury and finally gave the few original disunionists in the South the coveted touchwood wherewith "to fire the Southern heart." We would trace the history of shoddy speculations, Curtinian short-comings, Cameronian plunderings, Fremontish extravagance, Lincolnish responsibility for frauds, and abolition thieving generally. And when the long, almost interminable record of the dark and disgraceful deeds of the present Administration shall have been gone over, its enormities exposed and denounced and their authors held up to merited execration and scorn, we would appeal to the people to come to the rescue, to rise in their might against the corruption, fraud and tyranny which rule the day and to hurl from power the political knaves and statesmen charlatans who have already steered the ship of state too long toward the Scylla of Northern Negroism.

☞Unsophisticated people and those who are fond of being "led by the nose," are horrified at the idea of any body suspecting Mr. Lincoln of being an abolitionist. These amiable creatures will hardly refuse to credit their sense of sight when they read the following remark made by Owen Lovejoy, an avowed and admitted abolitionist from Mr. Lincoln's own state, in a speech recently made by him at the Cooper Institute, New York city:

"I no more doubt his (Lincoln's) anti-slavery integrity, *his ultimate anti-slavery action*, than I do my own."

☞A new Democratic paper is about being started in Philadelphia, by Thomas B. Florence & Co., to be entitled "The Constitutional Union." It is to be issued weekly, at the rate of $2.00 per annum for a single copy, 2 copies for $3.50, 5 copies for $7.50, 10 copies for 12.50, 20 copies for $20.00. We have no doubt that the new paper will be edited with ability and that it will be of much benefit to the party.

☞The boys of the Bedford Classical Institute will hold an exhibition at the Court House, on the evening of the 4th of July. Admittance 15 cents, school boys and girls 10 cents.

*For the Bedford Gazette.*

It is conceded by all that perilous times are upon us. The inquiry naturally arises, whence come they? A slight pause, a little reflection would point to the corruptness of our public men. Have we not seen corruption rapidly increasing? Every annual election has exhibited more and more of excessive party spirit, office-seeking, trickery of every kind resorted to, to secure the success of unworthy individuals.—Even bribery, through the use and influence of spirituous liquors, has be n resorted to.

Another question presents itself. Has not the time arrived when the *people* should set themselves firmly against the spirit of political demagogue-ism, by having the office seek the man, instead of the infamous practice of using any and every dishonorable means to secure the success of persons unfit for the stations they seek? Viewing matters in this light, and firmly believing that the first principles of our Government must be re-established to continue the prosperity of our beloved country, permit me to suggest the name of Hon. JOSEPH B. NOBLE, of Bedford county, as a gentleman in every way capacitated for the office of State Senator, sincerely hoping that he may be induced to make some personal sacrifice, and act as one of the pioneers in bringing about the revolution necessary to purify the political atmosphere. His consenting to serve the public in that capacity, will be most cheerfully responded to at the ballot box by many of the citizens of this Senatorial district.

SOMERSET.

*For the Bedford Gazette.*

## Ovarian Operation.

MR EDITOR:

As the readers of your paper will remember observing the announcement, some time ago, of the removal of an Ovarian Tumor, performed by Dr. W. L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, on the person of Miss Catherine D. Glenn, of Oberton, near Woodberry, this County, I have thought it expedient as a spectator of this difficult surgical operation, to make known the anxiously looked for result. Although she had been greatly reduced in bodily strength, and her recovery for a time given up, her friends, expecting soon to see the monster Death, approach her languid frame; yet, since the angel of her deliverance from that mortifying, temporal affliction (as she termed him) has visited her, the restoration of permanent health, alleviation from all pain, and a return to her former vivacity of nature, have been her experience. On Thursday, the 1st day of May, 5 weeks from the time the operation was performed, she visited one of her neighbors and partook of a hearty repast, during which time her attending physician, Dr. Smith, of Woodberry, paid her a visit, and remarked that she was doing well, and hoped that she might continue to do so, which has been the case to the present time. On Saturday and Sunday following, she attended Divine service, at St. John's Lutheran Church, and now attends regularly and faithfully to the duties of a Sabbath School Teacher.

The patient, and her parents and relations offer their sincere and grateful thanks to the physicians, (especially Dr. Smith, of Woodberry,) who were present during the operation, and so kindly offered their assistance. She is also truly thankful to the neighbors and acquaintance who so willingly administered to her during her affliction.

Yours Respectfully,
J. GLENN.

*For the Bedford Gazette.*

## Huntingdon County.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held at the Jackson House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, 4th inst., DAVID CALDWELL was elected Delegate to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg, on Friday, the 4th day of July, next. On motion it was

*Resolved*, That the election of a delegate to represent this Senatorial district in the State Convention is hereby conceded to Somerset county.

*Resolved*, That a county convention shall be held in this borough on Wednesday, the 13th day of August next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic County ticket.

JOHN R. HUNTER, Ch'n.
DAVID P. GWIN, Sec'y.

## HOME NEWS, ETC.

MINERAL FOUNTAIN.—H. C. Reamer has just opened a mineral fountain at his Drug Store on Juliana street. If our friends desire a healthful, cooling, delicious drink, Reamer's is the place to obtain it.

—o—

CANNONADING.—Persons from different parts of the county, inform us that they heard heavy cannonading in a southerly direction on Saturday last. There was, doubtless, a battle in the Shenandoah valley, but we have no news in regard to it.

—o—

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—Visitors to the springs are beginning to come in. The prospect for a lively season is very good. We understand that Col. Anderson has made ample preparations for the entertainment of all who may come.

—o—

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.—One of the best hotels in the United States, is the St. Lawrence, on Chestnut st., between 10th and 11th, kept by our friend W. S. Campbell, Esq. We can recommend it from personal experience.

—o—

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The attention of farmers and land-jobbers is directed to the advertisement of Mrs. Margaret Riffle, in this issue, offering for sale the farm upon which she resides. Persons wishing to invest in real estate, will do well to attend this sale.

—o—

LETTER FROM MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.—We publish in another column, a letter from Mr. John B. Helm, of the 101st Regiment, Casey's division, in which our readers will find a graphic description of the severe and bloody battle of Fair Oaks. John was in the thickest of the fight and behaved like a veteran throughout that dreadful and trying day.

—o—

SOME STRAWBERRIES.—We were presented, a few days ago, by Mr. A. B. Cramer, of this place, with a dish of very fine strawberries raised by that gentleman. In fact, we believe they were the largest we ever saw and very luscious into the bargain. A number of them measured each 4½ inches in circumference. Beat this who can.

—o—

NUMEROUS—the Republican patriots who are willing to serve their country in the State Senate. This county boasts of at least four candidates for the empty honor of a Republican nomination for that position. Among them is our friend, G. W. Householder, who may get the conferees from this county as a kind of balm for the wounds inflicted upon him last year by the leading Republicans of this borough.

—o—

RETURNED.—Our jolly friend, O. E. Shannon, Esq., and his estimable lady, returned on Saturday evening last, from a pleasure trip to Niagara Falls and the Eastern cities. We missed the rotund countenance of the late, "disloyal" candidate for school director, very much, during his absence, and hope he will not soon again inflict upon us such protracted desertion.

—o—

IRON CITY COLLEGE, PITTSBURG, PA.—This Institution enables young men at the least expense and shortest time to gain a solid business education for reliable accountants, in all classes of business. That its superior merits are appreciated by a discerning public, is shown by its being the largest and most popular Commercial School in the United States. We recommend it to the young men of our county.

—o—

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Democratic County Convention will meet at the Court House, on Tuesday next. We hope that harmony and good feeling will charactorize the sittings of that body, that good men and sound democrats will be nominated as candidates and that the whole action of the Convention will be such as will ensure a sound drubbing to the abolitionized republican disunionists who are now, unfortunately, in possession of the reins of government.

—o—

DROWNED.—On Friday last a little son of Mr. David Border, Jr., of Schellsburg, this county, was drowned, while bathing in Mile Hill Creek, a little stream which flows near that place. He was accompanied, at the time, by another lad, who, upon seeing his little comrade sink, ran home immediately for assistance, which however, arrived too late. The unfortunate child was a bright and promising boy, and it is truly painful to record the sad circumstances of his death.

—o—

SLANDEROUS.—That peculiarly dignified and singularly cool specimen of the genus editor, Simon Syntax, Esq., who presides over our School Department, we observe, informs his readers that "this office" has not "piece fractions" enough to "set up" certain solutions to problems which he desires to publish. This is a positve slander, as we have enough of that "very small breed of type," as our imp has it, to set up the abutments of the *Pons Asinorum*, if that could be reduced to any sort of fractional arithmetic. Our fractions are not *vulgar*, either. So, bring on your solutions, Mr. Syntax.

—o—

A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.—There was a funeral at New Orleans, a few weeks ago. A long line of mourners and a large concourse of people followed the coffin to the grave. Gen. Butler hearing of the melancholy event repaired to the scene and inquired the cause of the death of the person about to be buried. The answer did not satisfy the general and he ordered the coffin to be opened, which was accordingly done, and lo! instead of the grisly features of the dead, there appeared the bright and shining faces of a large number of gold coins! This was the first case of yellow fever since Picayune Butler took possession of the Crescent City.

—o—

OFFICIOUS.—We are informed that some kind friends and admirers of ours, living not a hundred miles from this place, make it a point to send weekly a copy of our journal to the War Department at Washington. We thank them most cordially for the interest they manifest in our welfare, and, though their kindness is somewhat officious, we assure them that we appreciate it fully. We have no doubt that Mr. Stanton is also very grateful to those gentlemen for furnishing him with a little streak of truth amid the "blackness of darkness" which the falsehoods of modern journalism fling over his official pathway. Of course our Christian friends do not desire our paper to be suppressed, or ourselves incarcerated in a dungeon or hung up by the heels by one of those pious mobs which they are wont to invoke. That would hardly be in accordance with their religious professions. They only want a little light shed upon the dark recesses of the War Office. Their purpose is commendable. *Vive l'espionage!*

## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

DISMAL SWAMP, Va.,
10 miles from Richmond, June 7.

DEAR MOTHER:

I suppose you are anxious to know how I came off in the last big battle 6 miles from Richmond, called Seven Pines. I have just been down to the Dismal Swamp and washed my shirt and stockings, and concluded I would write to let you all know the result.

Gen. Casey's division was in the advance, and, of course, I was there, as our regiment compose part of the second brigade of his division. We were all lying about our tents, drying our clothing, having been out on Friday, 30th ult., in a skirmish, when we had to undergo a drenching rain from 12 o'clock until 7, before we got back to camp. After we got there it was not much better, for it rained on us all night. They took us by surprise. We did not think it any more than a picket skirmish, at first, until they began to shell our camp, and we were run out in line. Two or three men in our regiment fell wounded before we got properly in line. The enemy was advancing into our camp. The old 101st marched down in front of them, where a good many of our boys bit the dust. But I think we paid them back with a large per centage. Our whole division did not amount to over six thousand men, so many being sick in it. They pressed us with about 50 to 60 thousand strong. As fast as we would cut them down they would close up their ranks on us. Our regiment was in the front. They had us almost cut off at one time. They flanked us on the right. They poured in on our front and flank. Our regiment staid until it was ordered back. They would never have got us out of our camp, if our re-inforcements had come up in time. But six thousand could not hold in check 50 or 60 thousand men, coming into them like roaring devils. They played the same old dodge on us, by coming up to us with a flag of truce, and pouring death into our ranks for a little while. Our officers in command would not let us fire. But we fired any how, for their flag with the cross-bones on it, was within 25 yards of us. It was life or death any way that you could come at it. For if we would not fight, they would shoot us, and if they took us prisoners it was death any how. Our company went into the fight with 25 men, commissioned officers and all, and came out with nine wounded, one mortally, and the balance pretty bad. There are some that will never be fit for duty. Among the men from Bedford county wounded in the company was: Augustus Lightningstar, in the hip, with a shell, pretty bad; Beerkamp in the thigh, serious; William Hoffman, in the side and arm, serious; Brown, arm, slightly; William Knipple, on the lower rib of the left side, slightly. We have not yet ascertained whether we left any on the field or not. On the next morning, (Sunday) we were marched up again, but we did not get to fire at them. Our regiment of 850 men, now numbers about 240, as far as heard from. On Monday following I visited the battle field. You could see dead men and horses lying in stacks. It was sickening to walk over it. The rebels buried some of their dead, and put six and eight in a hole together. The rebel loss, in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, amounts to about 20,000, and ours to about 10,000, in killed, wounded and missing. Well, two days of the fight of the battle of Richmond, are over. I think every inch of the ground now remaining unsoiled, between the two contending armies, will be hotly contested, before we get to Richmond. Our old flag that was presented to us at Harrisburg, has the honor of receiving 30 bullet holes through it. It is very hard to shoot a hole through a silk flag. We lost every thing we had in our camp, and came off the field with nothing but what we had on our backs at that time. I am writing while my shirt and stockings are drying. The sun comes down on the bare skin pretty hot. In this country you have one real hot day for two rainy ones. As sure as there is a skirmish or a battle then you can look out for rain. On last Tuesday, (the 3d of June) we were sent to the extreme left wing of the army. We are now 10 miles from Richmond; when we were on picket at our old camp we were only 5 miles. This place is called the Dismal Swamp. It is a very large, swampy piece of land. You can see it, I suppose, on the map of Virginia.

Lieut's. Mullin and Conley were in command of our company at the fight. They are good officers, and stood the smell of power and lead first rate. They kept cool all the time. Lieut. Conley was the only commissioned officer in command of our company at the battle of Williamsburg, Lieut. Mullin being sick at the time, and not able to get along on account of the big marches. Yours respectfully,

J. B. HELM.


*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Practice vs. Theory.*—The unparalleled success which attends these remedies in their radical cures of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Kings-Evil, Barber's Itch, Ulcer, Sore leg, Ringworm, and all skin diseases would be deemed incredible, were it not substantiated by "a cloud of living witnesses." Such beneficent results cannot fail to challenge our admiration for the genius which displays such science in the extirpation of disease and in the triumph of health! Sold by all Druggists, at 25cts., 62cts., and $1 per box or pot. 163


## Important from the Shenandoah.

## ANOTHER BATTLE!

*Defeat of the Federal Advance Under General Shields!*

## PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

## DESPERATE FIGHTING!

### Important from the Shenandoah.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Advices received at the War Department state that Jackson's army attacked Gen. Shields' advance on Monday morning, near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by about 2,000 of our men against the main body of Jackson's army.

The enemy's force became so overwhelming in number that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order until it met the main body of Gen. Shields' command, near Conrad's Store. As soon as this was effected the enemy in turn retired. The fighting is said to have been very severe and the loss heavy on both sides. No particulars have reached the Department.

A private letter states that General Shields had previously succeeded in destroying a large quantity of supplies belonging to the rebels, found at Milford and at Conrad's Store.

The damage by the recent rains, including the carrying away of bridges over the south branch of the Shenandoah river, materially interfered with the commissariat arrangements and the movements of troops.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT PORT REPUBLIC.

LURAY, VA., via Washington, June 10.—Col. Carroll, commanding the Fourth brigade, consisting of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Eleventh Pennsylvania, Seventh Indiana and first Virginia regiments, altogether about 1600 strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday. He immediately reconnoitered and found the enemy in the town, and a skirmish ensued.

Col. Carroll concluded to hold the bridge, and ordered it not to be burned, putting guns in position commanding it. The night was passed quietly, but at six o'clock on Monday morning he was opened upon by some twenty heavy guns which the enemy had put in position during the night.

Our forces then tried to reach the bridge repeatedly, to destroy it, but were met by storms of bullets, and had to retire. A large cavalry force then crossed and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed, our men opposing them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss. Our numbers, however, even after Gen. Tyler's Third brigade arrived, were much inferior to the enemy, his force being at least five to one, and our position became untenable.

Colonel Carroll, discovering the force of the enemy to be so overwhelming, ordered his command to fall back, our men fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry were sent to attack us, but were received in such a manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted about five hours.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is large, as is also that of the enemy.—We lost a considerable number of prisoners.

Col. Carroll's horse fell during the fight, injuring him badly. Capt. Reilly, of Gen. Shields' staff, was badly injured in the head. He received praise from all for his gallant bearing during the fight.

Col Buckley, of the Twenty-ninth Ohio, was badly wounded. His men charged three times to get possession of him, but he was carried off by the enemy.

Gen. Ashby, of the cavalry notoriety, was positively killed during the fight at the bridge over Middle river, as we learn from prisoners taken. This was one of the most hotly contested fights of the whole war, as indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged. The men on both sides fought like demons.—Capt. Keogh charged with a body of cavalry and held the bridge for a considerable time under a considerable storm of grape.

## LATER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

### Further Particulars of the Late Battle.

### Heavy Loss Sustained by the Enemy—The Federal Loss 125 Killed and 500 Wounded.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Port Republic, June 9—noon,
(via Martinsburg, June 12.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War:

There was no collision with the enemy after dark last night.

This morning we renewed the march against him, entering the woods in battle order. His cavalry appeared on our flanks. Gen. Blenker had the left, General Milroy the right, and General Schenck the centre, with a reserve of General Stahl's brigade and General Bayard's. The enemy was found to be in full retreat on Port Republic and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river, and the bridge in flames. Our advance came on so suddenly that some of his officers remaining on this side escaped with the loss of their horses.

A cannonading during the forenoon apprized us of an engagement, and I am informed here that Gen. Jackson attacked Gen. Shields this morning, and after a severe engagement drove him down the river, and is now in pursuit. I have sent an officer with a detachment of cavalry to open communication with Gen. Shields.

This morning detachments were occupied in searching the ground covered by yesterday's action at Cross Keys for our remaining dead and wounded. I am not yet fully informed, but think 125 will cover our loss in killed, and 500 that of our wounded. The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night in carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons.

This morning upon our march upwards of 200 of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part badly mutilated by cannon shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods, and many had been already buried. A number of prisoners had been taken during the pursuit.

I regret to have lost many good officers. Gen. Stahl's brigade was in the hottest part of the field (which was the left wing) from the beginning of the fight. The brigade lost in officers 5 killed and 17 wounded, and one of his regiments alone (the Eighth New York) has buried 65 men.

The Garibaldi Guard, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment the Forty-Fifth New York, the Bucktail Rifles, of General Bayard's and General Milroy's brigades. One of the Bucktail companies has lost all its officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. The loss in Gen. Schenck's brigade was less, although he inflicted severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire. Of my staff, I lost a good officer killed, Captain Nicholas Dunuka. Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed by canister fire generally.

I feel myself permitted to say that all our troops by their endurance of this severe march and their splendid conduct in the battle, are entitled to the President's commendation, and the officers throughout behaved with great gallantry and efficiency, which requires that I should make particular mention of them, which I trust will receive the particular notice of the President as soon as possible.

I will send in a full report; but in this respect I am unable to make any more particular distinction than that pointed out in the description of the battle. Respectfully,

J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

### From the Mountain Department.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The war Department has received the following:

*Headquarters Mountain Department*, Harrisonburg, Va., June 10.—In my despatch of yesterday I omitted to state that Col. Cheseret's brigade, consisting of the 60th Ohio, 8th Virginia, afterwards supported by the Garibaldi Guards, formed our advance and commenced the battle of Cross Keys by sharp skirmishing at 6 o'clock in the morning. During the day they obtained possession of the enemy's ground, which was disputed foot by foot, and only withdrew at evening, when ordered to retire to a suitable position for the night.

The skill and gallantry displayed by Cheseret on this and frequent former occasions during the pursuit in which we have been engaged deserves high praise. Respectfully,

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General.

### Casey's Division at Fair Oaks.

The following important dispatch has been received from Major General M'Clellan:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, June 5, 1862.

*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

My dispatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. Casey's Division, which was in the first line, gave away unaccountably, and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders.

From statements made to me subsequently, by generals Casey and Naglee, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly ackowledged.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.


**$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75 !**

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.


## Announcements.

[All notices under this head must be prepaid.]

### County Surveyor.

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce the name of SAMUEL KETTERMAN, for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. LONDONDERRY.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce S. W. MILLER, Esq. of Napier township, as a candidate for county Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. OLD NAPIER.

### Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL WERTZ, Esq., of Union township, as a suitable candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ANDREW CRISSMAN, of Napier township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. RHOADS, of Liberty township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

### District Attorney.

We are authorized to announce JOHN PALMER, Esq., for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

### Poor Director.

We are authorized to announce SOLOMON REIGHARD, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of MICHAEL DEAL, of Colerain township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

## New Advertisements.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of Attorney Shannon, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of James Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: John, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Elisha, Hetty Moss, intermarried with Philip Moss, Priscilla, intermarried with William Wigfield, Jolly Murphy, deceased, leaving a husband, James Murphy and issue five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip, Elias, Jolty, Harrison, Gideon and Harvey; Sarah, intermarried with Henry Smith; Morgan, Nathan, now dead, leaving five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip and Emanuel, who reside in Fulton county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday (1st day) of September next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, undisposed of, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1862.

Attest— S H. TATE, Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

ESTATE OF HENRY ICKES, DEC'D.

ALL persons interested in the estate of Henry Ickes, late of Union township, dec'd, are hereby notified that the subscriber, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Joseph Ickes and Henry Ickes, administrators of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. L. RUSSELL,
June 20, 1862.—3t Auditor.

## CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula* or *Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis, or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists every where.

—:0:0:—

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of arm. Cures have been made which surpassh elief were they not substantiated by men ofs uch exalted position and character as to forbids the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, BiliousComplaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

## —DIED—

SIDES.—In Juniata tp., May 20, Mrs. Amanda Sides, in the 50th year of her age.

BLACKBURN.—In St. Clair tp. May 31st, Nicholas Blackburn, in the 28th year of his age.

MILLER.—In Schellsburg, June 12th, Jas. Edmund, only son of Jacob W. Miller, in the 6th year of his age.

BORDER.—Drowned in the 'Mile Hill Run,' Schellsburg, June 13th, Norris, youngest son of David Border, Jr., in the 9th year of his age.

DIEHL.—On the 10th inst., Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Michael Diehl, of Friend's Cove, aged 57 years, 3 months and 25 days.

Mrs. Diehl truly was a Christian woman. She was baptized in her infancy, confirmed in her youth, and up to the day of her death she showed the character of a sincere follower of the Saviour. She was called upon to suffer long and severely; but her afflictions were a discipline to the soul and much better illustrated the power of the religion of Christ, than words could do. Her calm resignation, her peace of mind and her triumphant death, preach to the living.

On the 12th, her remains were followed to the grave by weeping relatives, and a very large number of neighbors and acquaintance, showing that she was very highly esteemed in the community where she lived.

MOSES.—On the 14th inst., Mr. Peter Moses, aged 34 years 6 months and 4 days.

"From many friends on earth who loved him well,
He's gone to one whose love no tongue can tell."

COLEBAUGH.—On the 12th inst., Mr. John Colebaugh, aged 68 years, 2 months and 6 days.

RITCHEY.—On the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, at his residence in West Providence township, departed this life, Mr. DAVID RITCHEY, aged 66 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The deceased was universally respected by friends and neighbors, on account of his many virtues and the excellences of his character. He was a truly honest and upright citizen—distinguished for his deeds of benevolence and charity. He left no enemy to do evil to his memory. He was born on the place where he happily and with christian hope departed this life. He, in the latter part of his life, connected himself with the Roman Catholic Church, and lived and died an honored member of the church. A vast concourse from the surrounding country attended at his funeral, and the venerated patriarch of an immense circle of his descendants, was gathered to his fathers, in the family burial place, on the mansion farm of the deceased. Three hundred people—including all the connexions of the deceased—and numerous friends attended at his funeral, which was conducted according to the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic church, in which he died an edifying member. He was buried in the family cemetery where repose the ashes of his ancestors. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas Heyden, of Bedford, and the Choir of the Bedford Catholic Church attended and gave great solemnity to the occasion. May he rest in peace. R. I. P.

## —MARRIED—

McCLEARY—HOOVER.—In Schellsburg, June 5th, by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Jas. McCleary and Miss Susanna Hoover, both of this county.

EGOLF—BLACK.—In Napier tp., May, 20, by the same, Mr. Wm. Egolf, Jr., and Miss Amanda Black, both of this county.

## Public Sale

*OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.*

The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Juniata township, Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, 18TH JULY NEXT,

the following valuable real estate, to wit: One tract of land, situated in the township and county aforesaid, containing 175 ACRES, about 100 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and 20 acres are in excellent meadow. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water flowing through the premises. The improvements consist of a TWO STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, weatherboarded, with excellent water at the door, a Double Log Barn, Tenant house and stable, all of which are in good repair. There is also a good SAW MILL thereon erected. An orchard of bearing fruit trees is likewise one of the desirable features of this farm.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given by

MARGARET RIFFLE

June 20, 1862.—ts.

## PICTURES!

## *Pictures!! Pictures!!*

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c.. I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE*, and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

**AMBROTYPES,**

*Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,*

**PHOTOGRAPHS.**

**"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,**

*VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,*

A beautiful assortment of

*PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,*

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine porte folio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably CASH, without respect to persons.

T. R. GETTYS.

June 13, 1862.—3m

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 25 acres more or less, about ten acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Nathan Lee, Peter Arnold and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Barks.

Also—One tract of land containing 166 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, two stables, granary, and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkhimer, Samuel W Miller and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Naugle.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 6, 1862.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Will of Joseph Sparks, late of West Providence townsdip, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber, and that all persons indebted to sain estate make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH H. H. SPARKS, Ex'r.,
Residing in West Prov. tp.

June 13.—6tat*

## ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Manspeaker, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MANSPEAKER,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Administrators.

June 13.—6tat*

## *LOST!*

The undersigned will liberally reward the finder of a Black Silk Velvet Cape (with heavy silk fringe and silk lining) lost between Bedford and Bloody Run, on the 16th day of April last, if the same be left at the office of the Bedford Gazette.

AMANDA HILLEGASS.

June 13.—3t

## MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!!

## NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

## DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

**Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.**

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

**LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,**

*Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,*

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

**And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.**

THEY CONTAIN

*NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!*

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

## HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

*From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.*

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

*From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.*

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

*From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.*

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

## BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

*Principal Office and Manufactory,*
*No. 631, Arch Street.*

**JONES & EVANS,**

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.

## Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency*.

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

June 6, 1862.

## ANOTHER VICTORY!!!

## Richmond has Fallen,

AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the *MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF*

**Fancy and Staple Goods**

*EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,*

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

*Shepherd's and French Plaids;*
*Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid*
*Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits:*
*Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tomertines, (scarce and desirable;)*
*Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped Barages, &c., &c., &c.*

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

Also—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, June 6, 1862.

## SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

**Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.**

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

## PUBLIC SALE, OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, assignees of David T. Miller, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the residence of the said David T. Miller in South Woodberry tp., Bedford co., on Friday the 27th day of June, A. D, 1862, the following described real estate viz:

A tract of land being the manison place of said David T. Miller, in the said Township, containing ninety-five acres and fifty-one perches and allowance of which about forty acres are cleared and under fence. The improvements are a large frame dwelling house with large kitchen or back building attached a good bank barn, spring house with a first rate frame shop above it, dry house, smoke house, wagon shed and other out buildings. There are upon this property a never failing spring of excellent soft water, a fine orchard and a large variety of the choicest fruit trees.

ALSO, One other tract, being timber land situate in Bedford Township in said county, adjoining lands of David Imler and Daniel Zimmers, containing sixty two acres, one hundred and thirty six perches and allowance.

ALSO, One other tract of timber land situate in St. Clair Township in said county, adjoining lands of John Hoenstine, Aaron Grove, J. W. Tate and others, containing one hundred and twelve acres and twenty one perches and allowance.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known and drafts of the land exhibited.

ALEXANDER HOLSINGER,
JOHN STAYER,
Assignees of David T. Miller.

## Caution.

I hereby caution all persons against buying or trading for a note given by me to James Troutman, for fifty dollars, dated 20th of March, 1862, payable 12 months after date, with interest from date, as I have not received value therefor, and am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

ELI W. ASH.

May 30.—3t.*

## Caution.

Whereas the subscriber gave a promissory note to Philip Wynand, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, dated the 14th day of April, 1859, and as I consider said note fully discharged and satisfied, I, therefore, caution all persons against purchasing or taking an assignment of said note, as I will not pay the same nor any part thereof, until there is a fair settlement between me and the said Wynand, unless compelled by due course of law.

ISAAC A. CUPPET.

May 30—3t.*

## Notice.

Whereas my wife, Eve Grove, has left my bed and board without my consent and without any just reason whatever, I hereby notify the public not to trust, or harbor her on my account.

PETER GROVE.

May 30, 1862.

## Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed to ascertain amount due on a certain recognizance in favor of the widow and heirs of William Crissman, deceased, will meet the parties in interest, at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 24th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Auditor.

June 6, 1862.—3t.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 52, May Term, 1862, the undersigned, appointed Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of real estate of Christian Stoner, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Auditor.

June 6, 1862.—3t

## EMPIRE OF FASHION.

## PEACE TO BE DECLARED

## On the Ninth of June!!

## CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

**FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,**

**Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,**

*FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.*

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

*SHAWLS, in great variety!*

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS, of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

*CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,*

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

**NOTIONS, in Great Variety.**

*Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.*

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

## HARVEST OF 1862.

THE BEST MOWING MACHINE yet offered to the public, all *Iron and Steel*, perfect in every part, light and warranted to cut in wet or dry grass, may be had by calling soon on Wm. Hartley, ag't. Price $100. 00.

Large lot of the celebrated "Greencastle Grain Cradles" just received by Hartley. Price $5 *cash*.

Scythes, in great variety, American and English Waldron and Griffin. *Sneds*, Scythe stones, Rifles, Rakes, &c., &c.

ALSO—The BEST COOKING STOVES known, for farmers' wives. *Sold very low* by Hartley and warranted.

Call at the sign of the Lock, next door to A. B. Cramer & Co.

May 30, 1862.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

TAKE NOTICE! The books of the subscriber were closed on the first of March last, at which time he entered into partnership with his son. He is very anxious that his books should be closed up to that date. He will call upon all his customers in town in a few days. They will please have their accounts ready for settlement.

Persons who have been indebted to him for years, will please inform him if they do not intend to pay, and he will erase their names from his books.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 23, 1862.—3t

## Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

## NEW STORE.

*LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP*

New and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

**At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.**

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

**Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.**

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16, 1822.

## BACK FROM DIXIE!

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

## The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

## THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP!

## Terrific Excitement!

The Rebels have destroyed their sea monster, and "gone up" generally, but P. A. Reed still continues to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest at the old stand immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel.

His stock consists, in part, of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS. SHOES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

He has, also, on hand a large and well selected assortment of

**QUEENSWARE,**

and a fresh and excellent stock of

**GROCERIES,**

all of which he will sell very low for cash, or approved country produce. Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

May 16, '62.

## Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

**$35.00**

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

## NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

E. V. MOWRY, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and beautiful assortment of

*MILLINERY GOODS,*

of the latess style. *BONNETS* of every description, varying in price from 50 cents up; and Bonnets trimmed ready for wearing for $2,00 and upward.

Hats of all styles for infants, Children and Young Ladies.

**Dress Caps for Ladies,**

*SHAKERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES & FLOWERS* in abundance. All very cheap for Cash.

May 2, 1862.

## GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

**Hardware and Useful Inventions,**

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers*. He has also added a

STOVE

STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

**FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!**

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight*.

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

## CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

## JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

*Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.*

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

## HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

## SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

## JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

## J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

*Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.*

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

## DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford. Aug. 1, 1861.

## DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NOTICE TO HUNTERS AND FISHERS.—The undersigned hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he will hereafter put the law in force against all trespassers upon his premises, who, while engaged in hunting, fishing and the like, may in any way injure or destroy his property.

GEO. W. BOWSER.

May 9.

ELIX R PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

# RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
*RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;*

NO MATTER } HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
*PROPYLAMINE*
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

## Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

### SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

### THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propslamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

### THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

### A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Proyplamine,

THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND

At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
*PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,*
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
*Philadelphia.*

Or to either of the following Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec.6,'61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

# MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. NO YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

*DR. WM. B. HURD'S*

## MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

*PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.*

A liberal discount made to dealers.

*Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 7.5 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

# TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS
PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

*Price 25 cents per box.*

A liberal discount made to dealers.

*Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

# TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF
*TOOTHACHE*

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

*Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.*

A liberal discount made to dealers.

*Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

# NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

*Price, only 15 cents each.*

A liberal discount made to dealers.

*Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold ind Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

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## HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
### PHILADELPHIA.

*A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

*May 31st, '61*

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## Pubic Sale
### OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to me directed, there will be sold on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 14TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT,

the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of Timber Land, situated in Middle Woodberry Township, adjoining land of Jacob Stuckey and Daniel Barley, containing

**34 Acres & 93 Perches.**

Terms of sale: One third of purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, he paying her the interest thereof annually, and the balance in three equal annual payments after confirmation of sale.

DANIEL BARLEY,
Guardian of minor children of
May 9.] [David Barley, dec'd.

---

# FOR SALE
OR
# *TRADE!*

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure sale and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

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CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

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NOTICE.—

We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. TOLHURST'S ECLIPSE WASHER, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

MAY & SNIDER.

Cumberland Valley, Feb..—3m.

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VALUABLE FARM
**FOR SALE.**

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

**180 Acres, More or Less,**

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under ence. The improvements consist of a

**Two Story Log House and Barn,**

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

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**TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.**

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation. Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,
EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

---

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

**ALWAYS READY.**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

*Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,*

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

*Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.*

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

**Extraordinary Military Salve.**

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

**Soldiers Attention!**

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

*Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,*

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings through out the land,

*TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!*

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

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FOR RENT!—

The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

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**FINKLE & LYON**

# SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufactnring purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

**BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD**

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

*IMPORTANT FACTS.*

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes, and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

**Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.**
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

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W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

**Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,**

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

**Pittsburg Penn'a.**

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# BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLE and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

*Sell low for CASH, or country produce.*

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

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**JUNIATA MILLS.**

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

**CARDING AND FULLING,**

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

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## Public Sale
### OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Juniata township, Bedford county, on TUESDAY, 24th day of June next, the following described tract of land situated in said township and county, adjoining lands of F. Hillegass on the East, and Henry Horn on the West, containing 223 ACRES, of which 150 are cleared. The Raystown Branch of the Juniata flows through the entire tract. The facilities afforded by this farm for the raising of stock, are most excellent, being well adapted for grazing. The improvements consist of a fine TWO STORY FARM HOUSE, with basement, a large BANK BARN, and many out-buildings. There is also thereon erected and in good running order, a *GRIST MILL*, four stories high, built of splendid stone, having 2 run of French Burrs and 2 of Mountain Choppers, with 2 wheels, and S. D. Broad's improvement. The machinery in the mill is all new and in first rate order.

Also,—*A TWO STORY STONE HOUSE*, with frame wing and basement, and a pump at the door, intended as a residence for the miller. There is a choice selection of New York FRUIT TREES upon the premises. From 60 to 70 acres are now in clover. The farm lies along the Drove Road, (which is a great advantage) and is in the heart of a good wheat growing section. Terms easy, as I am anxious to make a change in business.

JOHN C. RIFFLE.

West End, Bedford Co., Pa., May 16, '62.

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DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

*In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer*

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

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MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage horse is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

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ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

*PITTSBURGH, PA.*

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

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FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

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Estate of Geo. M. Holsinger, dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George M. Holsinger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. HOLSINGER, Adm'r
May, 9. Residing in St. Clair tp.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, on the estate of George Rice, late of Monroe Township, dec'd. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID L. RICE,
May 9. adm'r of Geo. Rice, dec'd.

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ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,

**RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.**

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

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**Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.**

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 28, 1862.—1y*

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DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

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A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

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MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

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BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

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WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

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# NEW HARDWARE STORE.

**George Blymire & Son**

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

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ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.